

Dragonfly Nursery's Native Plant List

With Links

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There are 121 species here. Not all of these are available for sale. Please inquire about those of interest:

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Sun Loving Native Perennials

1. Bear Grass (*Xerophyllum tenax*) Bear grass grows—in cool, moist meadows and bogs, and mixed-coniferous forest openings in most of western Washington. Be patient, and you will be rewarded with a flower.
<https://realgardensgrownatives.com/?p=1080>
2. Beach Strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*) Sun. Great groundcover. Edible fruit.
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=FRCH
3. Big Leaf Lupine (*Lupinus polyphyllus*) Great for pollinators. Beautiful flowers.
<https://northwestmeadowscapes.com/products/big-leaf-lupine-seed?variant=36025137612>
4. Blue-Eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium idahoense*) Flowers all shades of blue. Grows in moist meadows, woodlands. <https://www.wnps.org/native-plant-directory/425:sisyrinchium-idahoense>
5. Broad-Leaf Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon hendersonii*) Delicate spring beauty for part shade. Native bumblebees pollinate it. <https://realgardensgrownatives.com/?p=2782>
6. Cascade Penstemon, aka Coast Penstemon (*Penstemon serrulatus*) Sun to Part Shade. One of the few penstemons found in the Puget Sound lowlands, cascade penstemons are beautiful wildflowers at home in the landscaped border. This perennial wildflower has trumpet-shaped, purple flowers that draw hummingbirds. Cascade penstemon tolerates more moisture and shade than most other penstemons.
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Penstemon%20serrulatus>
7. Dark Throat Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon pulchellum*). Full sun to part shade and moist soil when it is actively growing. <https://www.gardenia.net/plant/dodecatheon-pulchellum>
8. Delphinium trolliifolium: Poison Larkspur. Full to partial shade and moist soil. Deer resistant.
<https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/delphinium-trolliifolium>
9. Douglas Aster: *Symphotrichum subspicatum*; A keystone plant for pollinators: butterflies and native bees. Sun or part shade, long bloom time. Vigorous.

<http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Symphyotrichum%20subspicatum>

10. Fireweed – (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*) (Medicinal, young leaves good in salad, perennial, bright lavender to pink flowers, helpful for diarrhea, inflammation)
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Chamaenerion%20angustifolium>
11. Goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) (Antifungal, anti-inflammatory, expectorant, helps with stomach aches, attracts beneficial insects): Superb for pollinators.
<https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/solidago-canadensis>
12. Graceful Cinquefoil aka Slender Cinquefoil (*Potentilla gracilis*) Likes moist, well-drained soil that's rich in organic matter, in full to part sun. Great for beneficial insects and pollinators.
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Potentilla%20gracilis>
13. Gumweed (*Grindelia stricta*) (not *Grindelia integrifolia*) Full sun to part shade, moist soil. Bright yellow flowers. Native peoples used the gum from the flowers as an adhesive. Keystone plant for native bees and caterpillars/moths.
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Grindelia%20stricta>
14. Henderson's Checkermallow: *Sidalcea hendersonii*: Beautiful abundance of pink flowers in summer. 2-3 ft tall, sun or part shade.
<https://www.anniesannuals.com/plants/view/?id=2548>
15. Jeffrey's Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon jeffreyi*) One of the most beautiful native wildflowers. It has upside-down flowers that are purplish, magenta, lavender or white. It grows 6 to 24 inches and grows best in wet meadows, and along stream banks and pool margins. Dry summers OK. Good for rain gardens, zone 1 or 2.
<https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/dodecatheon-jeffreyi>
16. Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) Sun or part shade. Does best in poor, sandy, infertile, acid soils. Drought tolerant once established. Evergreen groundcover with red berries.
<http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Arctostaphylos%20uva-ursi>
17. Menzie's Larkspur (*Delphinium menziesii*). Deep purple blue flowers, sun or part shade. Comes up very early in spring with bright green cold tolerant foliage.
<https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/delphinium-menziesii>
18. Miniature Western Iris. Aka Yellow -Eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium californicum*) Sweet yellow flowers on 6 inch tall plants. Sun or part shade. <https://www.wnps.org/native-plant-directory/424:sisyrinchium-californicum>
19. Nodding Onion (*Allium cernuum*) found in dry open woodlands. Full sun or part shade, edible, especially if roasted. http://www.nwplants.com/business/catalog/all_cer.html
20. Ookow (*Dichelostemma congestum*) aka (*Brodiaea congesta*) West coast native of the lily family growing from small bulbs. Tightly packed ball of purple flowers atop a 1-2' stem with onion like leaves. It dies down mid-summer. Sun or part shade – found in meadows and open woods. <https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/dichelostemma-congestum>

21. Oregon Iris (*Iris tenax*); Full sun to light shade, drought resistant once established. Divide only in Sept or Oct.
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Iris%20tenax>
22. Oregon Stonecrop: *Sedum oreganum*; low growing, yellow flowers, sun or part shade.
<http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Sedum%20oreganum> and <https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/sedum-oreganum>
23. Pearly Everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*) Full sun to part shade: great for butterflies and bees, and dried flowers. <http://pnwplants.wsu.edu/PlantDisplay.aspx?PlantID=239>
24. Sea Thrift (*Armeria maritima*). Mound-forming and will bloom all summer if grown in sun and dead-headed. Great for an edging plant.
<https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/armeria-maritima>
25. *Sedum spathulifolium* 'Carnea' They grow well in rock gardens, raised beds, pots, old troughs and any location that has full sun and good drainage.
<https://www.wnps.org/native-plant-directory/423:sedum-spathulifolium>
26. Showy Fleabane (*Erigeron speciosus*) This beautiful plant is the largest and showiest of fleabanes, and is excellently adapted to rocky or gravel soils. It tolerates some partial shade, it's very drought resistant, and manages to stay a compact 1 to 2 feet in height most of the time. This is a perfect plant for dry south facing slopes, or parched flower beds on the sunny side of a house. <https://northwestmeadowscapes.com/products/showy-fleabane-seeds-erigeron-speciosus?variant=15897203015770>
27. Tolmie's Penstemon (*Penstemon procerus* var. *tolmiei*) Many tight trusses of bright, purple-blue tubular flowers, which are much loved by bees and butterflies, open like drumsticks on a compact shrubby clump, which becomes shrub-like in a well-drained position. Likes moist forest openings.
<https://burkeherbarium.org/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Penstemon%20procerus>
28. Tufted Hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*) Caterpillar host plant for more than 40 species of butterflies! Tolerates part shade, likes moist soil.
<https://northwestmeadowscapes.com/products/tufted-hairgrass?variant=15907587063898>
29. Yarrow: *Achillea millefolium*; Beloved of butterflies and other pollinators . One of the keystone plants for pollinators.
<http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Achillea%20millefolium>
30. Yellow Monkey Flower (*Erythranthe guttata*, aka *Mimulus guttatus*) Beautiful yellow flowers all summer. Annual, sometimes perennial. Needs lots of moisture to bloom well. Sun or part shade.
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Erythranthe%20guttata>

Shade-Tolerant Native Perennials

1. Brewer's Mitrewort (*Mitella breweri*) Low growing mat-forming groundcover with sweet flowers in spring. Shade. <https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/mitella-breweri>

2. Bunchberry (*Cornus unalaschensis* and *Cornus canadensis*)
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Cornus%20unalaschensis>
3. Cooley's Hedge Nettle (*Stachys chamissionis* v. *cooleyae*) Thrives in damp soils and partial shade. Rain garden plant zone 1 or 2. This tall (up to 5 foot high) member of the mint family hums with bumble bees when it's in flower and patches are often guarded by territorial hummingbirds that chase off nectar-seeking intruders. Spreads by runners, but deer love it which would slow it down.
<https://northwestmeadowscapes.com/products/cooleys-hedge-nettle-seeds-stachys-cooleyae>
4. Dagger-Leaf Rush (*Juncus ensifolius*) Grows in large upright clumps. Full sun to partial shade, moist to wet soil (do not plant in standing water).
<https://www.sevenoaksnativenursery.com/native-plants/grasses-rushes-and-sedges/juncus-ensifolius/>
5. Deer Fern (*Blechnum spicant*). Smaller and more compact than a sword fern, great for smaller spaces.
<http://nativeplantspnw.com/deer-fern-blechnum-spicant/>
6. Fairy Bells, Smith's Fairy Bells (*Prosartes smithii*, aka *Disporum smithii*)
<https://www.greatplantpicks.org/plantlists/view/538>
7. False lily of the valley (*Maianthemum dilatatum*) (aka snakeberry, two-leaved Solomon's seal) – Fabulous low growing groundcover for shady areas.
<https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/maianthemum-dilatatum>
8. Foamflower, aka Three-Leaved Foamflower (*Tiarella trifoliata*)
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Tiarella%20trifoliata>
9. Fringe Cup (*Tellima grandiflora*) Full to part shade, evergreen in mild winters, interesting small flowers on 1-2 ft stalks. Forms lovely clumps of green foliage.
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tellima>
10. Giant Chain Fern (*Woodwardia fimbriata*) Fronds usually 1-5 ft long. Best in a woodland garden especially next to streams, bogs, springs or ponds, but it can also grow in full sun with adequate summer moisture.
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Woodwardia%20fimbriata>
11. Goatsbeard (*Aruncus dioicus*) Beautiful in spring, and in summer tall, feathery plumes composed of tiny, creamy-white flowers rise above the foliage. Flowers are very attractive to insects.
<https://realgardensgrownatives.com/?p=2100>
12. Great False Solomon's Seal (*Maianthemum racemosum*) 2-3 ft tall , with starry flowers followed by berries. The arching leaves look good all summer. Likes moist woods, streambanks, and open rocky hillsides.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maianthemum_racemosum
13. Inside-out flower (*Vancouveria hexandra*) Beautiful delicate foliage, unusual flowers beloved of bumblebees. Shade and drought tolerant.

<http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Vanouvieria%20hexandra>

14. Lady Fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*) Especially beautiful in spring, because all its leaves are new every year. Shade and moisture. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athyrium_filix-femina
15. Leafy Mitrewort (*Mitella caulescens*) <https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/mitella-caulescens>
16. Littleleaf Miner's Lettuce (*Montia parviflora*) Edible. Grows in West Side forest, in wet mosses along streams, in wet rocks from beach to alpine areas, sometimes in large patches. White or Pink flowers. <https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/montia-parvifolia>
17. Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum aleuticum*) Considered by many the most beautiful fern. Shade and moist soil. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adiantum_aleuticum
18. Miner's Lettuce (*Claytonia sibirica*) Short-lived perennial, self-seeds. Partial light to full shade, and moist soils. The prolific flowers make a striking addition to the garden during its long blooming season. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claytonia_sibirica
19. Monkshood (*Aconitum columbianum*) Dark blue flowers in late summer. Part Shade. Poisonous. <https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/aconitum-columbianum>
20. Native Mint (*Mentha arvensis*). One of the few native mints. Likes sun to part shade and moist soil. Has red stems when grown in more sun. This is our beautifully fragrant native wild mint, a plant that naturally occurs in ever-damp soils, such as mountain streambanks, poorly drained meadows, and even around coastal wetlands. This mint spreads by underground rhizomes, but not aggressively like its exotic relatives, never becoming a weedy menace. The long-lasting nectar-rich flowers, make it a great little bee plant, and the strong/sweet smell of the foliage make it a neat addition to herb gardens. <https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/mentha-arvensis>
21. Oak Fern (*Gymnocarpium dryopteris* or *Gymnocarpium disjunctum*) shady, moist woods, streambanks and wet cliffs. Stays small. <http://nativeplantspnw.com/pacific-oak-fern-gymnocarpium-disjunctum/>
22. Pacific Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra formosa*) (Pain relief medicinal) Wonderful groundcover for shady areas. Can bloom all summer if kept moist. Or will die back and return in the spring if dry. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dicentra_formosa
23. Douglas Iris (*Iris douglasiana*) Leaves evergreen, dull dark green with red base, to 1 in. wide. Full sun to part shade. Grows in pastures, grassy slopes, coastal cliffs, usually less than 300 ft. above sea level. Never found more than 2 miles from coast. Hybridizes with other irises; all color combinations are found. <https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/iris-douglasiana>
24. Piggy-back Plant (*Tolmiea menziesii*). Can be grown as a house plant. <https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Tolmiea%20menziesii>
25. Pink Fawn Lily (*Erythronium revolutum*) <https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Erythronium%20revolutum>

26. Redwood Sorrel (*Oxalis oregana*) Both white and pink-flowered varieties. Grows surprisingly well under evergreen trees. Lovely solid groundcover for shade. Edible leaves and flowers – great for salads. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxalis_oregana
27. Self-Heal (*Prunella vulgaris*). If you love bumblebees, you'll love self-heal. Sun or part shade, a groundcover you can walk on, wet or dry soil.
<https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/prunella-vulgaris>
<https://sparrowhawknativeplants.com/products/common-self-heal>
28. Skunk Cabbage (*Lysichiton americanus*)
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Lysichiton%20americanus>
29. Silverweed (*Potentilla anserina* is correct Latin name.) Groundcover that likes moist areas and sun. The roots were used as food by nearly all of the coastal Native American tribes. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina_pacifica
30. Small-Flowered Alumroot (*Heuchera micrantha*)
<https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/heuchera-micrantha>
31. Spreading Wood Fern (*Dryopteris expansa*). To 3 ft. Grows in moist forests, streambanks, easy to grow. <https://nativeplantspnw.com/spreading-wood-fern-dryopteris-expansa/>
32. Starflower (*Lysimachia latifolia* , formerly *Trientalis borealis*)
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Lysimachia%20latifolia>
33. Sword Fern (*Polystichum munitum*) Classic Vashon fern. Sun or shade. Holds slopes. Evergreen. What's not to like? https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polystichum_munitum
34. Trillium albidum ssp. Parviflorum. Synonyms: *Trillium chloropetalum*, *Trillium parviflorum*, Small-flowered Trillium.
<http://science.halleyhosting.com/nature/plants/3petal/lily/trillium/parviflorum.html>
35. Twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*) Creeping evergreen groundcover. Flowers are fragrant, pale pink, trumpet-shaped, nodding bells. Moist shady woods
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Linnaea%20borealis>
36. Vanilla Leaf (*Achlys triphylla*) Its dried leaves smell like vanilla. Vanilla Leaf prefers shaded, moist sites with high soil organic matter. Once established it is considered drought tolerant.
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Achlys%20triphylla>
37. Viola adunca - Early Blue Violet. Pale to deep violet flowers with a white patch, purple veins at the base of lower 3 petals. Sun to shade. Fragrant. Edible. Great for pollinators. Moist to dry soil. <https://sparrowhawknativeplants.com/products/early-blue-violet>
38. Viola palustris – Marsh or Blue Runner Violet. Forms runners to next plants. Flowers lilac to white. Likes cold damp areas in understory.
<https://woodbrooknativeplantnursery.com/plant/viola-palustris/>

39. Western Columbine (*Aquilegia Formosa*) Stunning red and yellow flowers, favored of hummingbirds and grow in sun to shade, rocky to woodland, moist to dry.
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Aquilegia%20formosa>
40. Western Trillium (*Trillium ovatum*)
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Trillium%20ovatum>
41. Wild ginger (*Asarum caudatum*) This evergreen native groundcover with lovely heart-shaped leaves loves shade, and spreads via rhizomes to make a solid carpet of loveliness. <https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/asarum-caudatum>
42. Woodland Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*). Grows in partly shaded woods. Edible berries.
<https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/fragaria-vesca>
43. Yellow Glacier Lily (*Erythronium grandiflorum*)
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Erythronium%20grandiflorum>
44. Yellow violet (*Viola glabella*) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viola_glabella

Native Shrubs

1. Bald-Hip Rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*) Grows best in dry to moist open forests, 2-5 ft tall.
<https://nativeplantspnw.com/baldhip-rose-rosa-gymnocarpa/>
2. Bitter Cherry (*Prunus emarginata*) Shrub to small tree, forest openings and edges, important food for birds
<http://nativeplantspnw.com/bitter-cherry-prunus-emarginata/>
3. Black Twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*). Sun to part shade. Grows up to 9 ft. Forest edge, hedgerow, rain garden. Birds love the berries. <http://nativeplantspnw.com/black-twinberry-lonicera-involucrata/>
4. California or Pacific Wax Myrtle (*Morella californica*)
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Morella%20californica>
5. Creeping Oregon Grape (*Mahonia repens*) 4-8 inches tall. Shade and drought tolerant. Grows in woodlands, conifer forests. <https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/mahonia-repens>
6. Devil's Club (*Oplopanax horridus*)
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Oplopanax%20horridus>
7. Douglas Spiraea (*Spiraea douglasii*) aka Hardhack Spirea 3-6 ft, sun or part shade, moist soil. Beautiful spires of pink flowers in summer. <http://nativeplantspnw.com/douglas-spiraea-spiraea-douglasii/>

8. Evergreen Huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*) Full sun or full shade, evergreen, 6-8 ft tall. Drought tolerant. Birds love the berries, and eat them all winter. Berries edible for humans. Can be sheared into a formal hedge.
<https://www.greatplantpicks.org/plantlists/view/1611>
9. Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum edule*) 2-9 ft tall. Moist woods, forest edges, rocky slopes. Edible berries, great for birds and wildlife.
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Viburnum%20edule>
10. Hooker's or Coastal Willow (*Salix hookeriana*) Sun to part shade, moist to wet soil, 12-18 ft. Keystone plant for pollinators.
<http://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Salix%20hookeriana>
11. Low Oregon Grape, aka Dull Oregon Grape (*Mahonia nervosa*) 2ft tall, Good for dry shade. Hummingbirds like the flowers, birds and mammals eat the berries.
<http://nativeplantspnw.com/low-oregon-grape-mahonia-nervosa/>
12. Mock Orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*)
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Philadelphus%20lewisii>
13. Nootka Rose (*Rosa nutkana*) Nootka Rose is great as a barrier plant, growing into an impenetrable thicket. Its fragrance fills the air in a seaside habitat. It is valuable for stabilizing banks, especially along streams. <http://nativeplantspnw.com/nootka-rose-rosa-nutkana/>
14. Ocean Spray (*Holodiscus discolor*)
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Holodiscus%20discolor>
15. Osoberry (*Oemleria cerasiformis*) Best in an open woodland garden, its flowers and new foliage brighten up an otherwise dreary late winter day. <http://nativeplantspnw.com/indian-plum-oemleria-cerasiformis/>
16. Pacific Ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*)
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Physocarpus%20capitatus>
17. Pacific Rhododendron (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*) Our state flower! Up to 25 ft. Understory plant. Pink, purplish, or white flowers. Sun to shade, dry to moist.
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Rhododendron%20macrophyllum>
18. Pacific Willow (*Salix lasiandra*) (aka Shining Willow)
Our tallest willow, to 40 ft. Needs moist/wet soil, full sun to part shade. Excellent wildlife shrub and for stabilizing stream banks. Younger twigs can have a bright yellow

- color. Northwest native tribes used the branches and twigs to make hand drills to start fires, use as firewood, and make fish weirs and baskets. The leaves and branches were boiled down and used as a disinfectant. Willow bark is high in salicylic acid, the active ingredient in aspirin. Before aspirin was commercially made in a lab, willow bark was the main source for pain relief. <https://www.uwb.edu/wetland/plants/salix-lasiandra>
19. Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*). Shrub or small tree. common on moist, open, logged areas and woods near coast. Full to part sun. Red berries for the birds. <https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/sambucus-racemosa>
 20. Red Flowering Currant (*Ribes sanguineum*) Beautiful pink flowers in spring, attracts hummingbirds and pollinators. Sun to part shade, drought tolerant, berries for the birds. 3-9 ft tall. <https://nativeplantspnw.com/red-flowering-currant-ribes-sanguineum/>
 21. Red Huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*) 3-6 ft, likes partial shade with rich, humusy soil. Edible red berries for humans and wildlife. <http://nativeplantspnw.com/red-huckleberry-vaccinium-parvifolium/>
 22. Red or Yellow Twig Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*, aka *Cornus stolonifera*) 6-18 feet, moist soil, part shade. Needs deer protection when young. Red or bright green stems in winter, berries for birds, keystone plant for caterpillars. <https://nativeplantspnw.com/red-twig-dogwood-cornus-sericea/>
 23. Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*). Shade or sun, 3-6 ft. Edible berries. Great for native restoration, slopes, birds. <http://nativeplantspnw.com/salal-gaultheria-shallon/>
 24. Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rubus_spectabilis
 25. Scouler's Willow (*Salix scouleriana*) 6-35 feet tall, perfect for restoring wildlife habitat. 326 species of butterflies and moths use willow to raise their caterpillars. Moist soil, sun to partial shade. More drought tolerant than other willows. <https://www.uwb.edu/wetland/plants/salix-scouleriana>
 26. Serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) sweet fruit, great for birds and pollinators. Full to part sun. <https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Amelanchier%20alnifolia>
 27. Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*) Moist to dry forest, shady to open slopes. White berries look like Christmas balls most of the winter. <https://www.pnwflowers.com/flower/symphoricarpos-albus>
 28. Soapberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*) Also known as Russet Buffaloberry. It grows in dry to moist open woods, often on sandy, rocky, or gravelly soils. <https://nativeplantspnw.com/soapberry-shepherdia-canadensis/>
 29. Sweet Gale (*Myrica gale*) also known as Bog Myrtle, or Sweet Bayberry. Grows in wetlands. Height 4.5 ft <http://nativeplantspnw.com/sweet-gale-myrica-gale/>

30. Tall Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*) 6-8 ft, sun or shade, great screening plant. Good for pollinators and birds, including hummingbirds.
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Mahonia%20aquifolium>
31. Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*) Fruit edible and tasty. No thorns, soft leaves. Up to 8 ft. Part shade. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rubus_parviflorus
32. Thin-leaved Huckleberry (*Vaccinium membranaceum*)
<http://nativeplantspnw.com/mountain-huckleberry-vaccinium-membranaceum/>
33. Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acer_circinatum
34. Yellow Twig Dogwood (a yellow-stemmed selection of *Cornus sericea*)
<https://www.thespruce.com/yellow-twig-dogwood-shrubs-2132735>

Native Vines

1. Orange Honeysuckle (*Lonicera ciliosa*)
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Lonicera%20ciliosa>
2. Hairy Honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula*). Hairy Honeysuckle can be used as a ground cover on a dry slope or may be trained on a trellis. Its attractive, pink flowers are another hummingbird favorite. It grows in open forests, on drier south, or west slopes, but often grows in coastal riparian areas in California.
<https://nativeplantspnw.com/hairy-honeysuckle-lonicera-hispidula>

Native Trees

1. Bitter Cherry (*Prunus emarginata*) <http://nativeplantspnw.com/bitter-cherry-prunus-emarginata/>
2. Cascara (*Rhamnus purshiana*, aka *Cascara sagrada*) A beautiful smallish tree, 15-36 feet. Cascara's leaves are bright green in spring, turning dark and glossy in the summer. When in bloom, it is humming with bees. Yellow fall foliage is shed to reveal a picturesque branching pattern in winter. Part shade, drought tolerant.
<http://nativeplantspnw.com/cascara-frangula-purshiana/>
3. Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) 70–330 feet, give it space away from buildings. Has thick, fire-resistant bark. Classic PNW tree.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Douglas_fir
4. Douglas Hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*) 20-45 feet tall, good to hold slopes. A Keystone plant, with 85 species of butterflies or moths using it as a host plant. Birds love the berries. Hawthorn is used to help protect against heart disease and control high blood pressure and high cholesterol. Plant away from paths.
<http://nativeplantspnw.com/black-hawthorns-crataegus-douglasii-c-suksdorfii/>

5. Douglas Maple (*Acer glabrum* var. *douglasii*). Grows to 30 ft, drought tolerant, good fall color. Sun to part shade.
<http://nativeplantspnw.com/douglas-maple-acer-glabrum-var-douglasii/>
6. Garry Oak (*Quercus garryana*) Acorns eaten by wildlife
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quercus_garryana
7. Mountain Hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*)
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Tsuga%20mertensiana>
8. Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Betula_papyrifera
9. Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*) <http://nativeplantspnw.com/red-alder-alnus-rubra/>
And https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alnus_rubra
10. Shore Pine (*Pinus contorta* var. *contorta*) 30-60 ft, sun, moist or dry soil. Pines are the most valuable plants for wildlife in the Pacific Northwest. 200 species of butterflies/moths use pines as host plants in our eco-region. Great for slopes with a view.
<http://nativeplantspnw.com/shore-pine-pinus-contorta/>
11. Western Crabapple, Pacific Crabapple (*Malus fusca*) To 36 feet. Sun or part shade. Moist soil. A Keystone plant! Hundreds of butterflies/moths use it as a host plant. Birds and others eat the apples. Our only native apple tree.
<https://biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Malus%20fusca>
12. Western Redcedar (*Thuja plicata*) 120-150 ft. Moist or wet soil. THE most important tree to indigenous people in our area. Clothing, shelter, tools, Vitamin C tea, antimicrobial oil, and more. <http://nativeplantspnw.com/western-red-cedar-thuja-plicata/>